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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.77.

August 29, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73° 2 p.m. 84°
Humidity 91° 72°

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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August 29, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80° 2 p.m. 87°
Humidity 94° 80°

8033 日三月廿九

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

四月廿九日英港人

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH VICTORIES FOR THE ALLIES.

FRENCH PRESSURE YIELDS BIG RESULTS.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY BRITISH TROOPS.

London, August 28.

A wireless German official message says:—We arrested enemy attacks northward of the Scarpe before the line which was bent back on Roex. Southward of the Scarpe we withdrew to the Monchy heights. After a bitter fight the enemy crossed the Monchy and Guemappe heights. The enemy took Tilloy and Martinpuich. The French captured St. Mard and Fresney.

A German evening official message says:—We stemmed an English thrust southward of the Scarpe in positions astride the Arras-Cambrai Road.

Marshal Foch's Grip.

Paris, August 27.

The British rush east of Arras is warmly welcomed by the French papers. They think it proves that General Ludendorff, who has decided to retreat on the Hindenburg line of positions from Lens to the Vesle through St. Quentin, St. Gobain and the Chemin des Dames, is unable to escape Marshal Foch's grip or find the necessary numbers to loosen it.

German Anxiety.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says it is ascertained from prisoners that the Germans on the Vesle front are gravely concerned at the steady advance of General Mangin's Army eastward across the Juvigny Plateau towards the Soissons-St. Quentin road.

German artillery supporting the line of the Vesle are already being taken in reverse. This specially applies to their guns on the lime-stone battery north-east of Soissons, which is not only of great importance for the maintenance of the Vesle position, but is the strongest of the flank defences covering the western end of the Chemin des Dames.

The New Line.

London, August 27.

Reuter learns that General Dabney's Army has captured Crapaud Meenil, between Herleville and the Somme. The British continued their advance and have reached the outskirts of Dompierre. The British are in the outskirts of Bapaume. The advance is about three miles at its maximum depth. We have captured Cerisy and Gayville, and it is believed we are in Longueval. We definitely hold High Wood. The entire Anglo-French advance is between two and three miles on practically the whole front.

General Dabney's advance was between Crapaud Meenil and Hallie, south of Chaulnes. The line now runs east of Liancourt, Hallie, east of Herleville to the Somme on the outskirts of Dompierre. We have captured Maricourt. Thence the line runs to Fles.

North of Bapaume we have reached the outskirts of Vaulx Vracont; thence the line goes to the outskirts of Encourt, St. Moin, whence it bends back to Croisilles, which is still in German hands. From Chaulnes the line runs to the outskirts of Roex.

Heavy fighting occurred at Delville Wood, also at Longueval. Militants attach the greatest importance to the Somme offensive, because it affects the Hindenburg Line.

A Successful Day.

London, August 27.

Writing on Tuesday evening, Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—A concerted attack this morning by Australians and other British troops began at 4.45 o'clock on a front of eight thousand yards northward of the Somme. It has been completely successful, and by 10 o'clock we had apparently over-run Moulin de Fragny, Maricourt, Bernafay, and Trones Wood. We captured hundreds of prisoners. Not the least important of the day's successes is the clearing of Vaux Wood.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our pressure is forcing the enemy to expedite his retirement far beyond his original intentions. The talk of prisoners suggests that rearguard fighting began on the night of the 24th and all enemy attacks since have been in the nature of delaying actions to cover withdrawals. There has been fighting in Levile Wood, where the South Africans died in the first Somme Battle.

About six o'clock last evening a determined counter-attack was launched by the remains of the 117th German Division, which is known to have lost 2,600 prisoners since the 8th inst., irrespective of other casualties. The Welshmen fell back a short distance before the weight of numbers and took up positions between High Wood and Beaufort la Grand.

Heavy and continuous aircraft fire is reported about Maricourt, thus indicating co-operation with the infantry movement. South of the Somme the Australians are carrying out what they call peaceful penetration, consisting of patrol stalking, which is most demoralising to the harassed enemy. Yesterday the Australians advanced to Fontaine le Cappy, which only a few days ago was the German Divisional Headquarters. This morning some Australians were reported to be six miles from Peronne.

To the east of Arras the battle which began yesterday morning reached great intensity at night time, when the enemy determinedly attempted to oust us from the Wanecourt spur. He failed and has since steadily lost ground. We gained valuable ground at Bois Duvert and an unconfirmed report says we have captured Bois Dusart. Anyway, we have over-reached the point attained during the long, bitter fighting last year, and this morning our troops worked towards Ploegsteert.

The enemy's artillery retaliation is comparatively weak. Croisilles still remains German and the sunken roads north and west thereof are strongly held by enemy infantry. We are following a policy of not forcing the pace by the sacrifice of lives. The weather is gloomy and aircraft visibility is bad.

Appeals to German Prisoners.

London, August 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Totische Presse*, reviewing the battle, complains of the increasing number of Germans spreading pessimism. It appeals to Germans on the Somme to close their ranks and at home to encourage the soldiers in the field.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH VICTORIES FOR THE ALLIES.

Gallant French Troops.

London, August 28. Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the fighting in the vicinity of Roye, which is now encircled, says:—The capture of Fresney, Croisette Wood and St. Mard constituted a considerable achievement because fighting occurred on the old fortified lines which the enemy had reorganised. The Germans were surprised at Fresney where 400 were captured, including a Battalion Commander. The bridge over the Aire during the last few days were seized by the French, whose infantry, fighting for hours waist-deep in water, gallantly withstood all attempts to re-take them and secured 600 prisoners.

The New French Advance.

London, August 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writing on the evening of the 27th inst. says:—Fresh news of the new advance is coming in every minute. Roye is completely in our hands, also Carrepuis, north-east thereof, and Gruny. Southwards, we hold Roegnies and Verpillieres. To-day's advance at certain points reached a depth of four miles. A feature of this new threat was the swiftness with which the German line broke up following our counter-attack on St. Mard, on both sides of which, when our troops got the order to advance, they found the enemy retreating and the offensive was changed into a pursuit.

A Splendid French Advance.

London, August 28.

A French communiqué says:—Yielding to our continued pressure, the enemy was to-day compelled to increase his withdrawal on both sides of the Aire. On a front of twenty kilometres, troops, overcoming all opposition, realised an advance exceeding four kilometres at certain points. We hold the general line immediately west of Chaulnes, Pinch, Liancourt and Herpilières and we occupy Halle, Fonsart, Cremery, Gruny, Carrepuis, Roye, Liancourt and Crapaud Meenil. We took prisoners. The artillery duel was lively in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne.

Desperate German Resistance.

London, August 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the evening, says:—German rearguards supported by swarms of machine-guns, continue to resist desperately but are being steadily pressed back. The French have reached the western outskirts of Chaulnes. To-day's attack extended from Chatinea to Crapaud Meenil. The resistance was particularly stubborn in the region of Chaulnes and Avrincourt. The French occupied Chaulnes Wood after a lively struggle, the enemy everywhere using long-range guns.

A Belgian Offensive.

London, August 28.

A Belgian communiqué states:—After short artillery fire, we attacked last evening on a front of three kilometres north and south of the Langemarck Railway. We penetrated enemy positions, despite stubborn resistance and a counter-attack, and reached and maintained all objectives, taking ninety prisoners.

Fine Work by British Troops.

London, August 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We again attacked astride the Scarpe. Canadians penetrated deeply between the Senne and the Scarpe and captured Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois Dusart taking many prisoners.

On the Canadians' right, the Scots crossed the Senne, seized Fontaine les Croisilles and established themselves on the slopes southward of the village, taking hundreds of prisoners. Other Scots took Bois, Greenland Hill and Gavrelle. The English took Arleux en Gohelle and the old German line southwards thereof. Between Croisilles and Bapaume and southwards, the English and New Zealanders were again heavily engaged. They repulsed many determined counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. Despite the enemy's efforts, we stormed Douagnac and progressed at several points between Beugnac and Croisilles.

Italian Congratulations.

London, August 28.

Reuter's Rome correspondent says Signor Orlando has congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on the British victories.

A German Comment.

Amsterdam, August 28.

The official writer in the *Vossische Zeitung*, who is usually entrusted with the task of preparing people for a change in policy, elaborately explains that the German attempts to force a decision by means of their much-vaunted hammer-blows, were really abandoned on the 15th inst. He proceeds to declare:—"Even the Emperor's recent considerable tactical successes cannot alter the fact that Hindenburg has brought nearer the end of the war which the English and Americans are endeavouring to prolong as much as possible. Apart from the consideration of the loss or gain of ground it is an advantage for the Germans to entice the enemy into the trackless, roadless and waterless waste of the Somme."

GERMANY'S FEAR OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Conditions Accepted.

Paris, August 27.

It is reported from Santander that the Berlin Government, fearing a rupture with Spain, accepts the conditions of her claim and will remit to the latter, in replacement of Spanish ships torpedoed, the German vessels interned in Spanish ports.

Situation Aggravated.

London, August 28.

The Spanish steamer, *Carcass*, has been torpedoed. Six of the crew were drowned. This greatly aggravates the Hispano-German situation.

THE LUSITANIA MURDERER.

London, August 27.

A Havas message says:—The German Naval Lieutenant Schaeffer, who torpedoed the *Lusitania*, has been captured between Malta and Sicily by French convoy boats which sank his submarine as it had just torpedoed a British steamer. The latter, moreover, was saved.

THE RECENT OSTEND OPERATION.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT OSTEND OPERATION.

Wonderful Stories of Heroism.

London, August 28.

The Gazette contains stirring stories of deeds of heroism and indomitable courage in the course of a long list of "Mentions" by Vice Admiral Keys, Commanding the Dover Patrol in connection with the second blocking operation at Ostend on the night of May 9-10. Vice Admiral Keys says aerial photographs taken prior to the operation clearly showed that the enemy had made special preparations in anticipation of a renewed attack. The operation was carried out in mined waters in the face of tremendous fire and the greatest credit is due to volunteers for their hazardous service in the *Vindictive* and motor launches detailed for rescue work, also the crews of innumerable craft which covered and screened the *Vindictive*, led her to her objective and rescued survivors of the crew after she had been prematurely blown up.

The list includes four engine-room artificers (of whom one was taken prisoner) who distinguished themselves aboard the *Vindictive* during the attack on Zeebrugge in April and immediately volunteered for further service and behaved with conspicuous bravery. The "Mentions" include the French Vice Admiral Bonnach and other French naval officers for assistance in this and the earlier operations.

Three Victoria Crosses are awarded to the following:

Lieut. Commander G. H. Drummond, of a motor launch, who, notwithstanding three severe wounds from a shell which killed some aboard, navigated his seriously damaged vessel and took off forty men of the *Vindictive*, some of whom were killed during embarkation. Then he sank exhausted. A motor launch later picked him up in a sinking condition.

Lieut. Commander Roland Bourke, of another motor launch, engaged the enemy guns with Lewis guns. After withdrawing he heard cries in the water and re-entered the harbour and rescued three badly wounded men clinging to a skiff which was end up. The motor launch was hit in fifty-five places, including or hit by a six-inch shell, and was picked up by a monitor.

Lieutenant Victor Oratchley, who participated in the previous unsuccessful attempt to block Ostend, immediately volunteered for the further effort and assumed command of the *Vindictive* on May 9-10. After his superior officers were put out of action he manœuvred the *Vindictive* into position and did not leave until he had thoroughly searched with an electric torch for survivors. He assumed command of Lieut. Commander Drummond's motor launch when the latter became *hors de combat* and kept her afloat by baling. The forecastle was nearly awash when he was rescued.

Captain J. H. Benn, M.P., is appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath and Captain Ernest Wigram a C.M.G. for gallant conduct.

U.S. WAR MEASURES.

National Prohibition Expected.

Washington, August 28.

The Senate has passed the Man-Power Bill and it is expected that the Senate will immediately pass National Prohibition for the period of the war.

A GERMAN AIR RAID ORDER.

Zurich, August 28.

The Commander of the Frankfort district has ordered house-holders to shelter air raid fugitives under pain of martial law.

THE RAID ON MANNHEIM.

A Daring British Venture.

London, August 27.

The Air Ministry says:—The attack on Mannheim on the night of August 25-26 was delivered from a height of two hundred feet, the pilots just avoiding the chimneys and the intense barrage over and parallel to the house-tops. Our bombs caused very heavy explosions. Every bomb burst on its target. Considerable damage is certain. All our machines returned.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

Allied Forces Now Advancing.

London, August 28.

A message from Vladivostok dated the 24th inst. says:—A general advance of all the Allied forces has begun on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviks have retired six miles.

Americans and Japanese are advancing for Ussuri.

WHITE SEA OPERATIONS.

London, August 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Archangel says the Allies have dispersed the Bolsheviks' river flotilla. The people in several villages on the White Sea coast are starving.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 27.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—In Albania, unmolested, our troops effected a slight withdrawal, contact with the Italians being maintained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HUGE GERMAN GUN CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 27.

A Havas message states: Thousands of people yesterday visited Champ Massé, to gaze at the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris. This is an eleven inch German gun mounted on railway trucks, which was captured complete with its train and munitions on August 8th by Australians on the Somme. The gun weighs 145 tons. The barrel is 25 feet long and the shell weighs 620 pounds.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 27.

An Italian official message says: The British westward of Asiago brilliantly raided the enemy's positions and overcame the garrison in fierce hand-to-hand struggles, taking prisoner 270 and capturing some machine-guns.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Bishop's Pilgrimage.
The Bishop of Peterborough, whose offer of his Palace as an auxiliary Red Cross Hospital has just been accepted by the authorities, has taken a house at Great Bowden, near Market Harborough, Leicestershire. He left the Palace at the end of June, and went on his second pilgrimage in his diocese in the deaneries of Haddon One and Framland Three.

Nicaragua to Send Troops to Europe.

San Francisco.—Adolfo Diaz, former president of Nicaragua, discussing the military dependence of the Central American Republic of the United States and the friendly relations existing between them said "The United States navy is the Nicaraguan navy." He said that Nicaragua's recent declaration of war against Germany was received with enthusiasm among all classes, and there is possibility that troops will be dispatched to the fighting front. Nicaragua has an army of 20,000.

Women in the Air Force.
An Order in Council has been made to amend the Air Force Act so that the provisions of the Army Act as to billeting shall apply to women who are enrolled for employment by the Air Council as they apply to airmen. Officers of any body of the Air Force with whom the women to be billeted are employed, and the officer commanding that body, are to be deemed in relation to such women to be their officers and commanding officer; and if any such woman is guilty of an offence in relation to billeting mentioned in Sect. 30 of the Army Act, she shall be punishable on summary conviction. [Sect. 30 of the Army Act makes it an offence for any person subject to military law to be guilty of any ill-treatment, by violence, extortion, or making disturbances in billet, of the occupier of a house in which any person or horse is billeted.]

Sale of Drugs to Soldiers.

Additional restrictions on the sale of drugs to members of His Majesty's Forces are imposed by an Army Council Order, which was published in the London Gazette recently. Henceforth no person is to sell the 12 drugs mentioned in the schedule of the Order to any members of his Majesty's Forces, except doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, unless a written prescription is produced, signed by a registered medical practitioner. The prescription must be marked, "Not to be repeated," and the drug must not be supplied more than once on the same prescription. The prescription is to be retained by the person who dispenses it, and it must be kept open to inspection by any person authorized by a Secretary of State. The drugs to which the Order applies are barbitone, benzamine lactate, benzamine hydrochloride, chloral hydrate, coca, cocaine, codeine, diamorphine, Indian hemp, opium, morphine and sulphur and its homologues, and any salts, preparations, derivatives, or admixtures prepared from or with any of these drugs.

A Wonderful Escape.

An officer in Mesopotamia had a wonderful escape from death in two ways. The British were attacking the Turks up a flat defile, on one flank of which was a lake, on the other the river Tigris. The officer was on the extreme flank next the lake, and was shot down by a machine-gun, receiving several serious wounds, and one through the head by which he lost the sight of both eyes. The doctor passed him as dead, and he was left to lie where he was till the battle was over. During the night strong north wind arose, which, on this shallow lake, blew the water landwards, and it reached and floated the officer off. He was quite insensible—indeed, did not regain consciousness till eight days afterwards. But he was found the following morning, 26 hours after he had shot, some considerable distance down the lake shore, and still alive. The explanation of this miraculous escape is that the shores of the lake are very flat, and the officer was lying on his back. He was then picked up with the set of the wind gently blowing along to the place where he was found.

NOTICES.

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GERMAN MAN-POWER.

A Common-Sense Analysis.

Lieut. H. R. Wakefield writes:—A very hardy annual has just flowered. Certain American ladies, we are told, were informed by Hindenburg, some years before the war, that the census had been cunningly and consistently cooked, so that the published returns showing sixty millions for the Empire were quite misleading; ninety millions was more near the truth.

This romance came first from the fertile brain of the scaramonger, at least two years ago, and being firmly believed by credulous persons, has caused some depression. It was born of exaggeration at the apparently inexhaustible resources of German man-power. The latest piece of "evidence" has probably convinced many more. Let us examine that also.

It is surely a somewhat naive suggestion. The great thing to ensure for the success of such an elaborate scheme as this was secrecy. Were it to be commonly known, it would have the certain effect of alarming all the nations. Germany proposed to attack, and its chances of success would disappear. Yet we are asked to believe that Hindenburg mentioned it casually to some foreign acquaintance! Again Hindenburg was a ponderous old nobody before the war. Such a secret would only be known to a very select few, and Hindenburg in those days had none of the qualifications for inclusion. Again why have we heard nothing of this marvellous revelation until to-day?

Experts agree that it might be possible to falsify a census, but nothing like so drastically as suggested here. In any case it would be a matter of great difficulty. One may be very sure that the Allied Secret Service would have their eyes open for just such a possibility, and the expert eye could certainly detect a 59 per cent. falsification. For instance Berlin's 2½ millions should really have been at least one million more by such a system. That could easily have been detected. Again if Germany had really had a population of nearly 100 millions, then her trade figures were extraordinarily low, and economically she was most inefficiently organised. No one has ever suggested this before.

In spite of all these fundamental errors there were a few experts who were very barely right. Germany was almost exhausted, when Russia failed us and saved her. That defeat presented her with at least a million men to use on the Western Front. Quite illogically no one trusts even the few great experts in consequence. Germany is now more than two years ahead of her normal recruiting state; once the armies she has put into the field are exhausted, she cannot replace them. If all this be taken into consideration, the impartial judge is forced to this conclusion. There

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.
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WANTED TO RENT.—(from 1st October) 5 or 6-roomed HOUSE on higher levels or The Peak. Apply to A. G. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

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AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
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ELECTRICITY'S
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To Relieve Coal Shortage.

Now that the question of coal shortage has been brought so prominently to the attention of the public by the recent closing order of the fuel administrator, it is interesting to note the splendid work being done and savings effected by the railroads that have adopted electricity as a motive power on a part of their lines.

On the Elkhorn grade electrification of the Norfolk and Western Ry., which is one of the biggest coal carrying roads in the country, the 270 ton Baldwin-electric locomotives haul a 3,250-ton train of steel cars loaded with coal, en route for eastern points.

Previous to the electrification it required three of the biggest modern type of Mallet locomotives equipped with mechanical stokers to haul a train of this tonnage up the Elkhorn grade at a speed of seven miles an hour. Now two electric locomotives haul it up the same grade at 14 miles per hour or double the speed formerly obtained by the steam locomotives.

As a matter of fact, in cold weather it was frequently necessary to reduce the tonnage of the train considerably in order to permit the steam locomotives to get it up grade.

With electric propulsion, the same coal traffic can, therefore, be hauled with about one-third the former number of locomotives. Railway Review.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Owing to restrictions on the export of wire ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September, 1918.

New timetables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1918.

HIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your complaint may be—asthma, influenza, rheumatism, ordinary cough.
You will find in this medicine every restorative power that a simple syrup requires.
FAMED FOR
ITS CURE OF ASTHMA.
RECOMMENDED BY THE CONCERNED MEDICAL SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

A Church Which Never Existed.

Among the humours of publishing is a church which never existed. Mr. H. W. Fincham, at the Royal Society of Arts recently showed a slide of this fictitious building. It was supposed, he said, to be the Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and a firm of London publishers proceeded to print his name on the front of the building, in publishing the picture as such for many years.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPT.

SALE

August 28th to September 7th.
THE WHOLE STOCK ON VIEW
REDUCED 25% TO CLEAR.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
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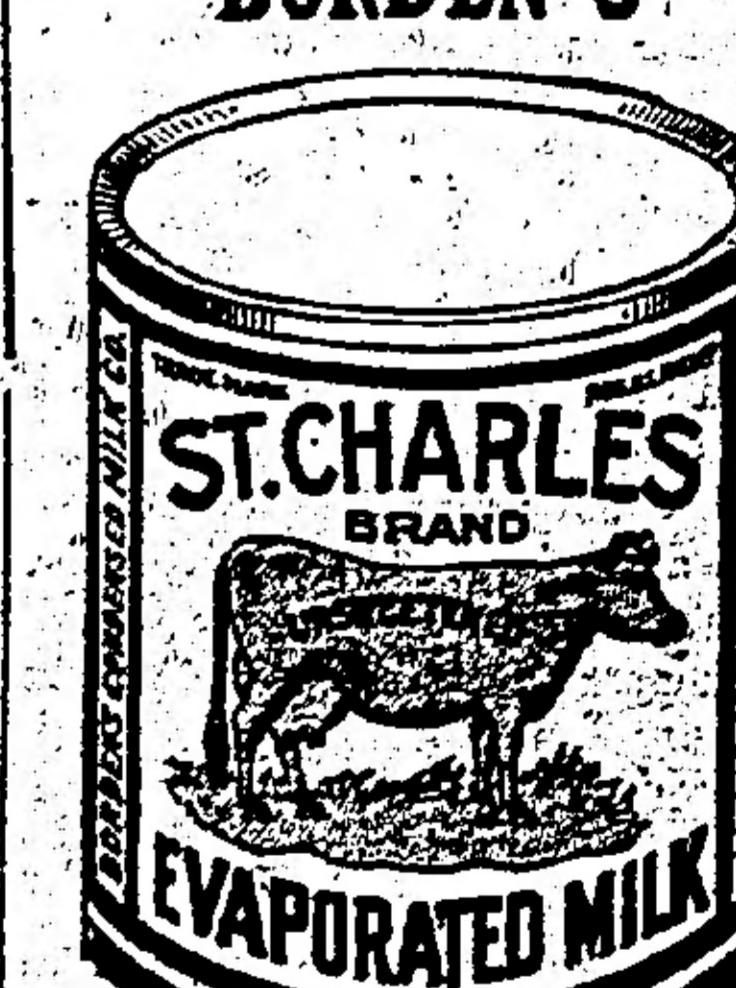
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(Next to F. & O. Office, 24, Des Vœux Road Central.)
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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
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An excellent

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for Cooking and making

Ice-Cream.

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Sole Agents.

REMY MARTIN & CO'S

BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724

and have made and bottled the best

Brandy ever since. Guaranteed

of best Cognac grapes.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents:

MANNERS &

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary &

Treasurer,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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OLD
BROWN BRANDY
25 Years in Wood.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

EMIGRATION REFORM.

For some reason or other, probably because we are in the midst of war and radical reforms are so common as to almost pass unnoticed in many cases, we have heard very little of the proposed reforms in connection with British emigration. Yet the subject is one of absorbing interest, and it is not a little surprising that more publicity has been given to it, though it is in no way a war-time measure, but a policy which it is intended shall be followed now and after the war, when we may expect that emigration from Home will be greater than it has ever been before. The proposed policy which was suggested in the House of Commons a few weeks ago is of such magnitude that many members were prompted to voice the opinion that the matter had been brought forward too hurriedly and at an inopportune time, involving, as it does, a sweeping change, affecting the whole course of emigration. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in bringing the matter forward, frankly admitted that hitherto there had been no policy worth speaking of in regard to emigration, people having come and gone very much as they pleased, and that one of the most important points to be dealt with was the regulation and movement of man-power so as to obtain the best possible results from the point of view of the Empire.

It can easily be imagined that the launching of a matter of this description at a moment's notice is apt to take one aback, though there is very reason to believe that the circumstances surrounding emigration from the Old Country have left very much to be desired. The question of reform in regard to this subject had apparently been engaging the attention of the Government for some considerable time prior to the Parliamentary discussion referred to, as is obvious from the fact that it was prepared to produce very exhaustive details in favour of a scheme which aims at the constitution of a central authority which will have executive powers in connection with emigration in the United Kingdom, and to control those interests which are actively connected with emigration, such as emigration societies, passage brokers and their agents. It is proposed that a Central Emigration Authority shall be appointed, consisting of representatives of the various Government Departments in the United Kingdom concerned with the question, the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. The duties with which this Authority will be charged will be to collect information, and, generally, to advise intending emigrants; passage brokers will be licensed by it, and emigration societies will not be allowed to carry on propaganda work without its permission. These are very wide powers, but, if put to a proper use, should be of tremendous value, if only from the point of view that passage brokers, whose business is open to abuse, will in some measure be controlled, and also that it will tend to curb misleading information being given to those emigrating. Generally speaking, the setting up of this Authority will be welcomed by those intending to try their fortunes abroad, for they will receive an unbiased opinion on the conditions prevailing in the country which they hope to adopt.

But one can find a great deal to agree with in the arguments put forward during the debate on the point that we might pay more attention to the colonising of our own country before considering elaborate schemes for assisting our people to get out of their native land. The war has taught us, as nothing could have done, that much can be done by developing our own resources. The main reason why England has lost her sons to the tune of thousands a year is simply because we have been guilty of bad organisation. No encouragement has been given to agriculturalists to do their best with the land—obstacles have, in fact, too often been put in their way—so that it was only to be expected that the rural districts should be drained of young men who, sick of the bad conditions at Home, made their way to our Colonies which could promise them far more than they could ever hope to secure in their old position. This is not only the case as regards the workers on the land but is equally true in many other walks of life, and it could not be expected that our young manhood would go on indefinitely labouring under conditions which were becoming increasingly difficult. What is required even more than assistance to people desirous to migrate is reconstruction in England itself, so that the conditions of living shall be no less attractive for him who is born here for our best interests.

Resented Criticism.

The *China Mail* apparently does not altogether care for our recent references to its rather circumscribed views on the housing problem. Last night it devoted a leading article of considerable length to our comments, the burden of which was that those who have the temerity to criticise our evening contemporary should advance what it terms "practical proposals." Our reply is that that is precisely what we consider we have done. We have advocated that the whole housing situation should be given close investigation by a specially-appointed Commission, and that that step should be followed by such action as is considered necessary when the facts have been exhaustively enquired into. The *China Mail* thinks it sufficient if a Committee enquires merely into the causes for the delay in carrying out two specific schemes—schemes which may or may not be the best method of dealing with the admitted problem. That is just the difference between the two viewpoints—we desire that the situation in all its ramifications should be investigated; our contemporary thinks it better to dive into the reasons why certain projects put forward some years ago have not yet come to fruition. There is nothing ambiguous or the opposite of "practical" in our suggestion; indeed, we regard it as the only sensible course to be taken with the circumstances as they are. Our proposal is no "idea camouflaged in verbiage;" it is a concrete suggestion which should produce, if acted upon, some tangible results.

Points for Consideration.

As to whether the Government should or should not build houses for the community out of public funds, that is one of the matters upon which the Commission should express its opinion. Such a policy would at any rate be in line with the efforts of many Municipalities at Home, especially in regard to Garden City schemes. If the Government can provide dwellings for civil servants, who are paid their salaries out of public funds, then there is certainly no logical reason—expediency is quite another point—why it should not from the same source lay out a small European reservation and erect thereon a number of decent, modern residences for those who are now deprived of accommodation. However, these are details upon which careful consideration should be bestowed. What we do say is that it is not enough for the Government, knowing the seriousness of the problem, merely to wait for schemes to be propounded and then to take no steps to remedy the situation if such schemes, no matter what the reason may be, hang fire. There are other aspects of the question besides these which need analysing, particularly the future policy with regard to Asiatic absorption of areas which were formerly European-occupied—a development which is the main cause of the present deadlock. We do not profess to come forward with a cut-and-dried scheme to solve the difficulty. Even our contemporary, despite its dictatorial opinion, "Practical Proposals Wanted," does not, either. But what we do assert is that far more fruitful results are likely to be achieved if the whole matter is closely gone into than if partial consideration were given to it by confining attention to two particular projects. And on that point we think we shall have the support of those who are keenly feeling the present shortage of desirable residences and in whose interests we have tried to ventilate the subject as frequently as occasion has called.

German Fear.

A couple of days ago we were told that Germany had entered a vigorous protest against Spain's intention of replacing sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships. But the Huns have evidently thought discretion the better part of valour, for they have now knocked down and scuttled all the Spanish conditions. It is clear that the Germans are in a blue funk lest they make more enemies; otherwise, they would not make an ignominious surrender after entering a "vigorous protest." This incident is very illuminating on the point of Germany's present attitude towards the Allies.

Conflicting Evidence.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with the larceny of \$10 from the person of another Chinese in Morrison Street. Complainant said that on Wednesday he, with his nephew, bought some cakes in a shop. After everything had been settled, he was prepared to carry the cakes home. Defendant jostled him and snatched \$10 from his breast pocket. A rickshaw coolie, who had seen the occurrence attempted to arrest defendant, but the latter struggled free and was eventually arrested by three European constables. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he accidentally collided with complainant in the shop, thereupon the latter assaulted him and accused him of snatching. The accountant of the shop denied that he saw the complainant holding the defendant's wrist and called out "Snatching." Complainant's nephew also gave evidence. Owing to the inconstancy in complainant's story, Mr. Wood discharged defendant.

DAY BY DAY.

A PEACEABLE MAN DOES MORE THAN ONE THAT IS VERY LEARNED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the occupation of German Samoa by the New Zealanders.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6*7/16*d.

Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified three fatal cases of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—An Chan-man, \$100; Mok Kon-sang, \$100; Yang Tee ming, \$100; Lo Cheuk-wan, \$100; Kurk Si-lam, \$100; J. M. Wong, \$100; S. W. Tsu, \$100; Lo Coo-shan, \$100; Tee Dealers' Guild, \$32.50.

Possession of Daggers.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of two small daggers. Defendant pleaded that he brought the two daggers from America, where he had lived for many years. He did not know that daggers could not be brought to the Colony. Sergeant Blackman said defendant arrived in Hongkong on Sunday night by an American liner and the daggers were found among his luggage. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 and the daggers were confiscated.

Two Charges.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of a piece of silk and with having given a false address to the pawn-broker.

In pawn-broker in Staunton Street, in pawnning the silk. Defendant's conscience appeared, and gave evidence which substantiated that of defendant. Defendant admitted his guilt in giving a wrong address to the pawn-broker, but maintained that the piece of silk was his property and he brought it from Canton. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, or two weeks' hard labour for giving a false address to the pawn-broker, and \$20, or one month's hard labour, for being in unlawful possession.

A Stolen Plug.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with the theft of a copper plug, the property of Messrs. C. E. Warren and Co.

Inspector Sim prosecuted. The defendant denied the charge. Mr. Warren said the plug was used in a flashing tank. The defendant, in order to remove it, had to open the lid of the tank. Defendant said that he was simply carrying the plug when he was arrested. Mr. Warren told his Worship that defendant, in removing these plugs, spoilt the set. There would be great difficulty in fixing them back which would cause inconvenience to their customers in Wuchow, as they wanted the tank.

Mr. Wakeman:—What did you do after that?

Witness:—Then Inspector Terrett went inside the shop to make more purchases.

Mr. Wakeman:—Did you go with him?

Witness:—Yes.

Inspector Terrett then gave evidence to the effect that on August 16th he sent Wong Kui to the Sun Co., to buy two reels of the "Necktie" brand of cotton. When the detective had handed the two reels to him, he went into the shop and asked for some reels of the same brand. The salesman said that they had none, but after he had produced the reels from his pocket the salesman showed him a box. He paid 88 cents for that box, which contained a dozen reels. He asked the salesman how many yards the reels contained and he replied 500 yards. He then said that he was Inspector of Weights and Measures and asked for a man to be present, and had no right to take the plug. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and three hours' stocks.

Conflicting Evidence.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with the larceny of \$10 from the person of another Chinese in Morrison Street.

Complainant said that on Wednesday he, with his nephew, bought some cakes in a shop.

After everything had been settled,

he was prepared to carry the cakes home.

Defendant jostled him and accused him of snatching.

The accountant of the shop denied that he saw the complainant holding the defendant's wrist.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he accidentally collided with complainant in the shop, thereupon the latter assaulted him and accused him of snatching.

The accountant of the shop denied that he saw the complainant holding the defendant's wrist.

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CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The South and the European War.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—The Military Government in Canton, representing all constitutional provinces, has been advised that a part of the Chekiang Army has decided to join the Republican ranks.

The Chinese Labour Union abroad has petitioned the Military Government to take an active part against the Central Powers. It is understood that the South-West will pursue an aggressive step as soon as possible.

The South-Western leaders believe that the election of the high office of the President of the Republic is a sacred duty of a properly constituted National Assembly; that it cannot be bartered according to the selfish desire of a few Military Governors or Commanders; that a make-believe peace concluded through the division of high political officers among the trouble-making individuals will tend to produce further disorder; and that the rebels and traitors to the country should be punished and not encouraged.

Preparation is being made by the National Assembly to continue the drafting of a permanent Constitution for the Republic, a task almost completed when the Assembly was forced to leave Peking June 12, 1917.

The term of the present Assembly was to have expired some months ago if it had been able to function without military interference. The present Assembly expects to sit for the full length of its term or until another legal National Assembly is elected.

WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is undernourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course to-day; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for £1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szachen Road, Shanghai.

Mourners' Gilt Stars.

President Wilson approved recently the suggestion of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence, that instead of wearing conventional mourning for relatives who have died in the military or naval service, American women should wear a black band on the left arm, with a gilt star on the band for each member of the family who has given his life for the country. Mourners' Gilt Stars are obtainable at 10/- per dozen.

A WOOD IN FRANCE.

Nature in Sight of the Line.

Large woods form in the North of France a preserve of the wild life which to English eyes is deficient in the fields and villages. Here are the birds and flowers which recall our country-side with its sheltering hedges, and the "wet, bird-haunted English lawn." And here, a few miles back from the line, the summer life of nature proceeds untroubled by the rumble of the guns and the drone of the aeroplanes overhead, in a kind of inviolate fairyland says a correspondent in the Times.

From the east side of one such wood one looks over miles of undulating upland, first coloured with summer crops, and gradually growing higher and whiter till it merges in an opaline haze on a thirsty and famous ridge. All day and all night the guns pant on the ridge, breaking out at irregular and to us inconsequential intervals into spells of "drum fire," lasting 20 minutes, an hour, three hours.

Then we may see in the coolness of gathering night the horizon ringed with the serried line of German lights, ascending like stalked lilies of fire, blooming brightly and steadily against the darkness, and descending and fading on the ridge. By day these outbursts of the guns seem to intensify the misty glare on the distant chalk, and to send the dry east wind flurrying in a lesser restlessness into the boughs of the beeches. Their quiet aisles and happy summer life seem an anachronism, an existence half unreal; and yet theirs is the real and stable life, and their orioles and orchids will continue when the guns are stillled and children roam again on the ridge.

The woods combine familiar English features with others which belong more definitely to Continental Europe. Primroses cease between the mouths of the Seine and the Somme; they are replaced by the true oxlip, a primula which strangely outshines the primrose in the same way from a certain tract in Essex and the neighbouring counties. Wide spaces in the wood are now clothed with its cowslip-like leaves, mingled with shamrock leaves and the green heads of seedling bluebells. In more shady places the lily of the valley has been flowering in broad beds, excluding almost all other vegetation, as it does in certain woods on the Cotswold Hills. Herb paris, Solomon's seal blue lamb's ear, rock rose, and other shade and moisture-loving plants, such as yellow nettle, pink valerian, ragged robin, and wood sorrel are as abundant here as there. But in no small patch of English wood would one be likely to find seven kinds of orchis blooming together—wayblade, purple, fly orchis, butterfly, bird's-nest, large bat's-ear, and white bellflower—though all are rare or common English species.

Among the birds of the wood the Central European affinity is more marked than among its flowers. Song-thrushes, robins, willow-wrens, and blackcap are not only much scarcer than they are in England, but sing more feebly. This is a marked characteristic of the less abundant song-birds in France. It seems to be due to the comparative lack of the incentive of rivalry. One singing thrush or robin impels another of its kind to more eager song; and the more numerous the singers, the better the performance of all or almost all. White-throats, which are abundant in this part of France, sing at least as spiritedly as in England. The scarcity of song-thrushes is very marked; and they sing for many months and so admirably, that no other bird can quite take their place.

The pair of great grey shrikes which haunt the oak still standing in a wide clearing are to English eyes larger and paler butcher-birds; but we have no bird in England at all like the golden oriole. It is true that orioles visit England, having nested repeatedly in one small district, and would probably colonise a wider southern tract if they were not persistently shot. But very few people have seen them in England, and they are equally delightful to ear and eye. Figure a bird of gaudy colour, in the shade of a golden glow, with a bright Latin for a little golden thing, in this case a bird you will say. But his name in French is "loriot," and he tells you it is his singer "Li li li loriot," he calls from the high crown above the steady undertone of the guns on the ridge, and nothing for them can be.

SWISS FOR WORLD PEACE.

Ready to Aid in Forming Society of Nations.

Berne, Switzerland, June 30.—Switzerland considers that its history and its democratic character make it obligatory upon the little republic to take up the problem of a society of nations, according to President Callander.

In an address to Parliament at its opening the President told the law makers that the Federal Council has asked Prot. Max Huber to prepare a plan for a society of nations, which will then be submitted to a committee of experts, examined by them, and finally presented to the Council and to Parliament for action.

The Federal Council, the President added, will do what is possible toward arbitration during the present conflict, but only in case both groups of belligerents are in accord with such a step. Such a condition, the Swiss Executive admits, is not easy of realization, each belligerent party estimating in turn that this or that moment is the right one. Nevertheless, the Federal Council considers it its duty to neglect no step which may bring about international peace and concord.

RIVETING CONTESTS.

Some Recent Feats.

In a nine-hour day William Smith, of Meare, Brown's yard, Clyde Bank, has accomplished a record by driving 8,783 rivets. This feat was done with a Boyer hammer, which is worked from the shoulder and weighs 19 lb 13 oz. The following is the position of the various competitors:

May 7.—R. Farrant, Bromley-by-Bow ... 4,276
May 14.—Daniel Deviney, Clyde ... 4,422
May 16.—Charles Knight, Baltimore ... 4,875
May 22.—Tom Moore, Oakland (Cal.) ... 5,620
May 23.—William Moses, Barrow ... 5,894
May 25.—William Smith, Clyde Bank ... 6,783

A squad was attempting (on May 27) at the shipyard of J. Crichton and Co., Ltd. (Saltney, near Chester) to create a record for hand-riveting when officials of the Boilermakers' Society intervened, and stopped the operations. The men began at six o'clock, and intended to work in three shifts of three hours each. When they were stopped at 2.30 they had driven 2,007 steel rivets, each five-eighths of an inch, into plates for ships' sides, in 6 hours.

large as a missel-thrush, and looking larger from his brilliant colour. Splash his wings and tail with black, set off the yellow more alluringly; set him at home among the branches of tall shade trees, and bid him hang his pest, like a goldfinch's, among their outmost forks. Give him a voice of exotic sweetness, and more than the blackbird's careless ease, and animate him with a mixture of activity and shyness which keeps him perpetually flitting here and there among his big bougabs and screening foliage—sometimes a golden gleam and sometimes only a fugitive liquid voice. So you will have made your oriole; and for his own part, to show he, too, is earthly, will change his note at times, and squall and screech in the tree-top in a voice you will not realize is his own. His ha is a droller greenish bird, distantly resembling him, but only distantly. Making a game of his shyness, he will sometimes whistle to rouse you in the gray of morning, and then be no more heard about your dwelling all day. He has not many notes—seven is a lengthy strain—but they have a rich, fresh sweetness like that of no other bird. And why, having made him, did you call him the golden oriole?

From "oriole," bad Latin for a little golden thing, in this case a bird you will say. But his name in French is "loriot," and he tells you it is his singer "Li li li loriot," he calls from the high crown above the steady undertone of the guns on the ridge, and nothing for them can be.

U. S. Flyer's Record.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department announces that Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, marine corps aviator, in three weeks participated in 15 bombing raids over the German lines, accompanied by the British air squadron to which he was recently attached. He was in five raids in one day without mishap, rendering conspicuous service. Returning from one raid over Bruges he was shelled continuously for 45 minutes and while six British machines were put out of action he continued undaunted and returned ready for another flight.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE, COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:

Seizure of Enemy Property.
New York, Aug. 21.—The Alien Property Custodian has seized 1,057,000 pounds of devitalized wheat gluten stored near here, which it is believed was to have found its way to Germany through Switzerland.

Shipping Achievements: Thrill Men in France.
Washington, August 21.—News of American achievements in shipbuilding is eagerly received at the American front. General Pershing writing of its reception, says, "It thrills every American in France." Pershing's message was answered by the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a cable expressing the determination to "put tonnage behind the American spearhead in France."

U. S. Ship Building Makes Rapid Strides.
Cleveland, O. August 21.—Statistics reported at a meeting of ship-owners here showed that ship building in the United States has increased from 40,000 to 375,000 tons since the United States entered the war.

Food Prices Jump.
Washington, August 21.—The Bureau of Statistics announces that a comparison of retail food prices on July 15, with those of the same date last year showed increases averaging 69 per cent.

Large Cotton Supply.
Washington, August 21.—The census report for July showed 4,236,283 tons of cotton on hand, not counting shipments received at mills.

Butter for the Army.
Washington, August 21.—A War Department statement shows that the American Army is using a million and a quarter pounds of butter and 700,000 pounds of oleomargarine monthly.

Section Commanders are held responsible for seeing that all members of their respective Sections are in possession of belts.

Presentation.

A presentation to C. S. M. Wilkes will take place at H. Q. Club on Friday, August 30, at 5.45 p.m.

Headquarters Club.

The performance by the Band arranged for Friday, August 30, is cancelled.

Reserve Rations for U. S. Army in France.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The War Department has announced a special reserve ration which has been adopted for use in the trenches in France. It is packed in galvanized iron tins hermetically sealed as protection from gas poisoning. It includes hard beef, corn beef, corn beef hash, roast beef, salmon, sardines, solable coffee, sugar and salt. It is to be used only in emergencies by men in the trenches who are normally supplied with hot and freshly cooked food.

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U. S. Flyer's Record.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Treasury Department announces that the sale of war savings certificates and thrift stamps had reached on Saturday, the sum of \$801,655,238 of a maturity value of \$721,384,750.

Grain for Holland.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The War Trade Board has granted the request of the Netherlands government for permission to the American Legion and American Red Cross to import grain to Holland. The Netherlands has agreed that the American Legion or its next top annual carry cargo

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.



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B

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

Heavy German Losses.

London, Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: A feature of Sunday's fighting with General Manceau's army was a German attempt to oust the French from the heights between Juvigny and Crecy-en-Artois. The French at first yielded a little ground, but recovered it by brilliant counter-attack. The Germans later made other futile attacks and lost heavily as a result of the French machine-gunning and artillery barrage. The battle-field was covered with German corpses.

The British Attacks.

London, Aug. 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces that the prisoners taken since the morning of the 21st inst. number 11,000. We have traversed Mont Auban and captured the High Wood. The New Zealanders have fought their way farce to the northern outskirts of Bapaume while the Australians are progressing towards Dompierre and eastward of Suzanne.

At three o'clock this morning Canadians, Scotch and Londoners attacked on both sides of the Scarpe from Croisselles to the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. On the south bank the Canadians attacked gallantly, passed through the enemy's foremost defences and captured Orange Hill. In their first rush the Canadians, despite rainstorms, soon reached Wancourt and Monchy-le-Preux, capturing both and progressing beyond them. North of the Scarpe the Scots captured the first German defences south of Gavrelle, reached the outskirts of Bocuex and captured the chemical works north thereof. Scots and Londoners completed the capture of the high ground between Croisselles and Heninel taking many prisoners.

Soutward our advance continued on both banks of the Somme. Australians took Cappy and progressed eastward. Northward of the Somme they captured Suzanne. Further north the English advanced in the direction of Mont Auban. The Welsh captured Bazentin-le-Grand. Our pressure everywhere has been maintained and the line advanced in certain sectors.

French Progress Increased.

London, Aug. 27.

A French communiqué says: South of the Avre this morning we increased our progress in the region of St. Mard after repelling several counter-attacks. During yesterday we took prisoner eleven hundred, including thirty-six officers. Between the Oise and Aisne yesterday a German counter-attack west of Chavigny failed. We advanced our line twelve hundred metres east of Bagneux. There was lively artillery at night time between the Ailette and the Aisne.

Severe Fighting on British Front.

London, Aug. 27.

In the afternoon Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was severe fighting on Monday afternoon and evening between Maricourt and Bapaume and also northward of that town. The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly in strength, incurring great losses from our fire, but was unable to arrest our progress. The English and Welsh pushed through Mont Auban and along the crest of the ridge, capturing High Wood and reaching Longueval. Here a heavy counter-attack at 6:30 in the evening forced us back towards Bazentin-le-Grand and High Wood. On this line we broke up the enemy's attack and, again advancing, established ourselves well eastward of High Wood. Early in the night the enemy counter-attacked a second time and was driven off by rifle fire before reaching our positions. Northward of Bapaume the enemy twice counter-attacked in the neighbourhood of Lagny-en-Artois pressing back our advanced troops four hundred or five hundred yards where his infantry were stopped and driven back. The New Zealanders, after fierce fighting, established themselves on the northern outskirts of Bapaume. The English further north progressed towards Bapaume and reached Longueval. On the right battle-front the Australians continued to advance astride the Somme and made substantial progress towards Dompierre and eastward of Suzanne. On the left of the battle-front the Canadians in the afternoon captured the ridge eastward of Wancourt and established themselves eastward of Gueudecourt. Northward of the Scarpe the Scottish troops following their attack at night made substantial progress towards Flouval. Our prisoners since the morning of the 21st exceed 21,000.

Great Possibilities.

Paris, Aug. 27.

French critics all pay a tribute to the great value of the present Britain's operations, especially in pinning down huge enemy forces. They point out that Bapaume could have been taken two days ago, but the British prefer to manœuvre the Germans out of it.

The well known writer Colonel Fabry shows why it is essential for the enemy to desperately defend the way to Douai and Cambrai. If the Allies could seize the triangle formed by these towns and Valenciennes and cross the roads of Longwy, Longuyon and Montmedy then practically the whole network of railways which feeds the enemy's present front would be cut, which would mean the strangulation of his armies in France.

Excellent Progress.

London, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Up to Sunday night it is estimated that the enemy has been forced to use between the Scarpe and Aisne at least seventy divisions since August 8th. Two thousand prisoners and some guns have been captured as the result of yesterday's extension of the battle-front northwards by the attack behind Arras. Our progress is excellent considering the difficulties of ground. Our casualties were very light. A few tanks co-operated, but perhaps it partook more of an infantry battle than any of the recent fighting. North of the Scarpe we merely adjusted our flank in the course of which the Highlanders occupied the famous Bocuex chemical works. The enemy has withdrawn into the wooden contours eastward of Monchy, where he is stiffening his resistance in favourable defensive country, especially in Bous-d'Or-Saint and Gijew Wood. Meanwhile they are now well eastward of the Surme-Cappy line while northward of the river they have entered Vaux Wood. The enemy is still in Thilly and is reported to be in considerable strength on the eastern edge of Bapaume and along the Cambrai road. It is understood that at 4:45 this morning some Britishers attacked near Somme. Details are at present unavailable.

Furious Street Fighting.

London, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states: General Debency began attacking at 6:45 in the morning at Fresnoy-les-Broye of which the capture was announced in a French communiqué. The attack on the village, which covers Broye from the north, was preceded by heavy artillerying. The village was strongly defended. The Germans desperately resisted and furious street fighting ensued with bayonets and grenades. The French repulsed several violent counter-attacks. The capture of St. Mard was apparently the result of a brilliant little operation. The net result is a considerable improvement in our positions around Bapaume.

(Continued on Page 10.)

CHINESE IN FRANCE.

An American Correspondent's View.

A source of never-ending merriment and amusement to the Yanks in France is the presence of the Chinese labour detachment, writes an American correspondent with the American Army in France. These Chinese are funny.

They take the war as one big joke and their job as one prolonged holiday. You never see one but he wears a smile. They work when they have to and the rest of the time they play.

It is a source of great amusement to the Americans, and evidently to the Chinese, to explain to one another the different aspects of the war. I have seen three or four doughboys in the midst of a bunch of Chinese, all talking as hard as they can go and neither group understanding more than one or two words of what the other is saying. The Americans like to watch the Chinese talk. Our doughboys have not learned any Chinese, but the Chinese have learned some English words. I don't know by what trick of psychology, or whether it is the fault of the doughboys, but the English words the Chinese speak on one would never get by in polite society. They seem to have an extraordinary gift for acquiring all the different forms of American profanity. Of course, they do not comprehend the right use of said profanity and the use they do make of some of our favoured, though irreligious, expletives is ludicrous in the extreme. They will go into a little French grocery store, pick up some article, and then address the proprietor of the magazine in the most awful terms.

Inasmuch as the French traders understand much English by this time, the Chinese often leaves through the door followed by a stale egg or a soft onion. And he always laughs about it. And he always laughs about it; it is quite remarkable that the Chinese do not pick up French. I have seen only one or two of them who can understand even the most commonly used words.

If the United States wishes to avoid some Oriental international complications I believe it would be a good thing to persuade the directors of the Y.M.C.A. to transfer some of their numerous men over here to the job of tutors in polite English for the benefit of our Allies, the Chinese.

To-day is Sunday, the Chinese day off. They always parade on Sunday. And what a parade! Since it got warm each has an umbrella. The umbrellas were just ordinary umbrellas when the Chinese bought them, but to-day Lee Sung and his pals had gathered bouquets of butterflies and other flowers and all around the edge of the umbrellas were hung little bunches of flowers, and on the tip of the umbrellas a bunch of red flowers. Recently one of the French stores here got in a stock of white pyjamas. Seven of the Chinese had bought these pyjamas and wore them for Dimanche finery. A dignified old Frenchman stopped me on the street and said that something should be done about it—the Chinese were walking around without their clothes.

Some mention should be made of the headgear of the Chinese. Several of them had acquired straw hats of bizarre and varied shapes. One wore an American officer's discarded barrack cap. One had an old American campaign hat. Another wore an English tin "kelly," and still another had found an old French trench hat. It was a bizarre get-up.

As a rule the Chinese are well-behaved. They live their own life and mix with the French or the Americans only on invitation. They seem unable to hold enough French wine to get tipsy. With good-will they make excellent labourers, but, lo! when not watched they are performing a useful war service. It began generally speaking for each smiling Chinaman wearing a above back of his line. Some Frenchmen—between 20 and 30—seemed to have been admitted and then discharged in the same year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were—

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris), The Hon. Mr. C. Severs, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary,

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kamp, C.B.E., Attorney-General, The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer,

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works, The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, The Hon. Mr. H. R. Pollock, K.C.Q.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, The Hon. Mr. Law Chu Pak, The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils).

Financial.

The following votes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Lighting (9) extensions of lighting.

A sum of \$5,100 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, typhoon and rainstorm damages.

A sum of \$5,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, repairing and casting yard for Government launches.

A sum of \$300,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, contribution to Imperial Government for war purposes.

A sum of \$31,779.17 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, reinforced concrete wharf at Kowloon terminus.

A sum of \$1,665.50 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Department, A—Police, other charges, clothing, and accoutrements for Police Reserve.

A sum of \$6,306 in aid of the following votes:—Imports and Exports Department, other charges—Factor's, fuel, \$5,900; launch, coal, \$900; incidental expenses, \$400.

A sum of \$1,300 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Department, O—Prison, other charges—Cleaning, and sanitary materials, \$1,000; lights, \$300.

Supplementary Vote.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to Authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two Dollars and fifty-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1917. In doing so, he said that it would be seen that five items in the Bill this year were covered by the Supplementary Vote and he did not propose to offer any further explanations at present.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, referring to the Vote, said he would like an explanation regarding the item of \$245,000, stated to be lost on exchange. He would like to know how the loss on exchange occurred. Regarding the item headed Lunatic Asylum in the Budget, His Excellency would remember that quite recently the reports of the Medical and Sanitary authorities for 1917 were laid on the table. On Page 46 of that report there was a special report with reference to the Lunatic Asylum. He was rather astonished when he read this report, because it seemed to show that a considerable number of Europeans and Chinese were admitted during 1917 and discharged in the course of the same year. He did not expect an answer on the point then, but if His Excellency referred to the report he would see in connection with the Lunatic Asylum some very curious figures relating to the number of people who were admitted and discharged in 1917, which seemed to imply that people were hasty admitted to the institution.

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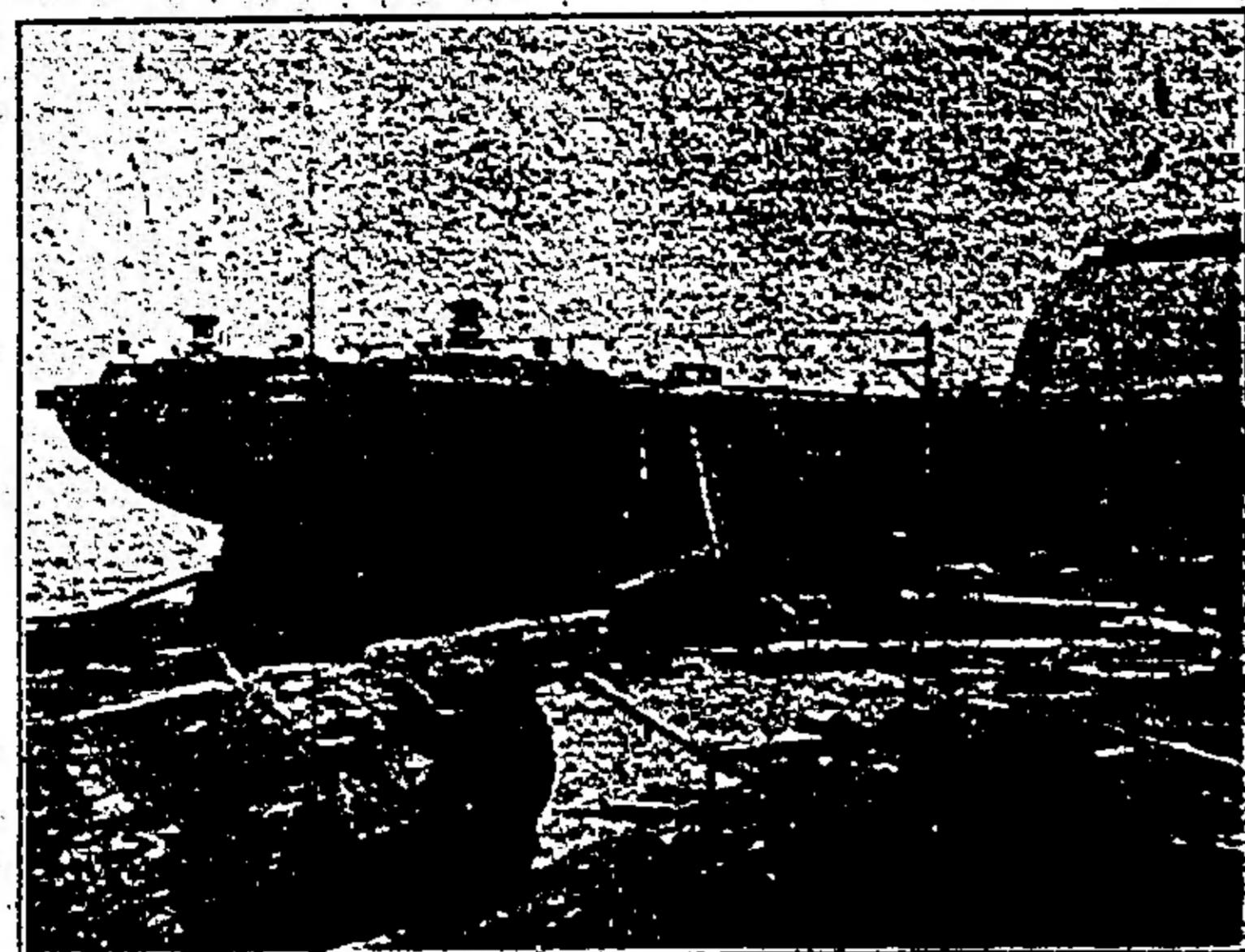
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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitch's fire-proof safes.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yorkshire Trade with South and Central America.

A mutual arrangement has been entered into between the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and the West Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., whereby each will act as the agent of the other. It is hoped by this means to place at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants the combined facilities of these two institutions in connection with financing the woollen trade of West Yorkshire, both in the import of the raw material from America and export of the manufactured article. The West Yorkshire Bank will be in direct communication with the branches and correspondents of the Anglo-South American Bank at all the principal points in South and Central America, and will consequently be enabled to receive for collection shipping documents on the same terms and conditions as apply at the head office, in London, and also to make advances in the customary manner. Equal in respect of advances on raw materials from South America to England. Importers will be able to transact their business direct in Halifax, Bradford, or any towns where the West Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., has branches.

Wolfram Ore Near Swatow.

Wolfram ore is being found in the districts of Haifeng, Lufeng, Pu-ang, Kityang, and Wuhsu, says Mr. M. S. Myers, U.S. Consul in Swatow, in a report to Washington. At first it was found in small quantities here and there on the surface of the ground, but recently its existence in vein deposits has been established. The Wuhsu district (old name Changkuk) appears to contain the largest deposits of this mineral. A group of villages about Tunglinghei, among which are Ching-lung and Ho-tung, is the principal centre of production. This particular area is said to cover 6 or 7 square miles and it is here that the ore is found in large veins, being combined with quartz crystals. It is claimed that over 2000 booths have been erected as shelter for the people who have flocked there in search of "black gold" as it is commonly called by the natives. This area is about 50 miles northward from Ho-po, the head of small craft navigation in the Kityang River. Other centres of production are Huijin in Wuhsu district and Taiyong in Kityang district.

A large market centre for wolfram ore is Waichow, and there is little doubt that much of the ore mined in this district reaches that place. With the development of the Wuhsu and Kityang fields, Swatow's importance as a market increases, as it is the natural port of export for these districts.

The Natural Indigo Industry. With the cutting off of the supplies of synthetic indigo from Germany since the outbreak of war, the natural indigo industry has come into its own, and the cultivation of the crop has considerably increased. While the total area under this crop in 1914-15 was only 148,400 acres, in 1915-16 it rose to 353,100 and in 1916-17 to 756,400 acres. The greatest increase, both relative and absolute, occurred in the Madras Presidency and in the United Provinces, where the industry is mainly in the hands of small holders and the dye manufactured is of an inferior quality. In Bihar, where a superior type of dye is manufactured, mainly in large factories, the increase of area in 1916-17 was about 33 per cent. as compared with 1915-16. The yield of indigo increased from 55,100 cwt. in 1915-16 to 95,500 cwt. in 1916-17, Madras contributing two-thirds of the total production. Both the acreage and output in 1916-17 were, however, only half of what they were in 1897, when the synthetic indigo came into the market. The forecast for 1917-18 puts the acreage at 690,600 and the output at 87,800 cwt. The future of the indigo industry depends, first, on the provision of a good and sufficient amount of seed; secondly, on an increase in the output of green leaf per acre; thirdly, on improvement in manufacture; fourthly, on organisation in marketing; and fifthly, on the elimination of the practice of adulteration. The problem of seed supply for Bihar has continued to receive the attention of the Botanical Section at Pusa. The authorities have come to the conclusion that the type of plant selected must be rapidly-growing, early-flowering bushy form, with a large proportion of the lateral roots comparatively near the surface, because experience has shown that this type of plant successfully withstands the monsoon in Bihar. In Madras the question centre in the replacing of the Sumatra plant by the Java variety. A small quantity of seed of the latter variety was obtained by the local Agricultural Department in 1916, and is being tried on Departmental farms. If the Java variety can be successfully grown in Madras, it will not only give an increased yield, but also form a source of seed supply for Bihar.

THE GOLD CURRENCY NOTES.

Regulation not to be Enforced.

According to foreign and Chinese financial experts the regulations for the issue of gold currency notes cannot be enforced says the *Peking Daily Leader* (58), author, was charged with publishing a defamatory libel on Sir William F. Marwood, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, the defendant's counsel, Mr. Patrick Hastings, said the piles of not guilty and justification would be withdrawn.

The libels complained of were contained in open letters addressed to public men, and the attacks were said to have been made because of the Board of Trade's attitude towards Mr. A. W. Gattie's scheme for preventing railway congestion by means of a central clearing-house.

Mr. Hastings said that for about ten years the defendant had devoted all his time and interest and the whole of his income and money to further this scheme. Since the case was in the police court circumstances had enabled him to say that everything he had sought had been accomplished. The President of the Board of Trade had made two statements in the House.

The Judge—I presume you are suggesting that the libels have changed the attitude of Sir Albert Stanley?

Counsel:—Oh, no; of course not.

The Judge:—That must be thoroughly understood.

Mr. Justice Darling said that there was no doubt the defendant had written a most abominable and execrable libel upon Sir W. Marwood and several other people. Had the plea of justification been persisted in and the jury found the defendant guilty Murray would have gone to gaol for some time. He read in the letters that the defendant was suffering from that kind of mania which affected a considerable number of persons. It was obvious that some people, owing perhaps to long-continued military operations, and the strain which they put on everyone, had taken leave of their senses to consider that did things which they would not do in ordinary times.

He had come to the conclusion that the defendant like people he had had in that court, was suffering from a crazy condition of mind which led him to do criminal and foolish things.

LIBEL BY AN AUTHOR.

Justification Plea Withdrawn.

When Mr. Justice Darling resumed the hearing recently of the case in which Henry Murray (58), author, was charged with publishing a defamatory libel on Sir William F. Marwood, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, the defendant's counsel, Mr. Patrick Hastings, said the piles of not guilty and justification would be withdrawn.

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EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/6 1/4
Demand 3/6 7/16
30 d's 3/6 9/16
60 d's 3/6 11/16
4 m's 3/6 15/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 152

T/T Japan 134 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francis-co & New York 84

T/T Java 164

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 480

Demand, Paris 480 1/2

SELLING.

BUYING.

4 m's, L/C 3/7 3/8

4 m's, D/P 3/7 3/8

6 m's, L/C 3/8

30 d's, Sydney & Melbourne 3/8

30 d's, San Francisco & New York 85 1/2

4 m's, Marks Nom.

4 m's, France 4.97 1/2

6 m's, France 5.02 1/2

Demand, Germany 84 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta —

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manilla 169

Demand, Singapore 152

On Hongkong 13 1/2% prem.

On Saigon 1% prem.

On Bangkok 43 1/2

Sovereign 5.50

Gold Leaf, per oz 43.50

Bar Silver, per oz 49 1/2

NIGHT CARS.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 15 min.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 15 min.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 m. 30 min.

12.00 m. to 1.00 a.m. 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 15 min.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 15 min.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 15 min.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 15 min.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 15 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 m. 30 min.

12.00 m. to 1.00 a.m. 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. 15 min.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. 15 min.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 15 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 m. 30 min.

12.00 m. to 1.00 a.m. 15

